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COUNTRY	USSR (Lithuanian SSR)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	1. The Lithuanian Ministry of Agriculture (<i>description of organization</i>) 2. The Organization of Agriculture in the Lithuanian SSR (<i>reorganization of kolkhozy and machine tractor stations, repair stations</i>)	DATE DISTR.	24 April 1958
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Two reports on agriculture in the Lithuanian SSR

Attachment 1, which is eight pages, gives a detailed description of the organization of the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Agriculture. It lists the departments and inspectorates under this Ministry and discusses their functions. Attachment 2, which is six pages, also lists the subdivisions of the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Agriculture. It describes the organization of agriculture in the Lithuanian SSR, including the revival of the system of regional departments, and the reorganization of the kolkhozy and machine tractor stations. This report discusses the Ministry's budget, and gives the location of the major agricultural machinery repair plants and the agricultural research institutes in Lithuania.

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" (2) Attachment

COUNTRY: USSR (Lithuanian SSR)

SUBJECT: 1. The Lithuanian Ministry of Agriculture
2. The Organization of Agriculture in the
Lithuanian SSR

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1. The Ministry of Agriculture of the Lithuanian SSR is located at No. 19 Prospekt Stalina (formerly Mickiewicz Street), ~~_____~~ Vilnius. The Minister of Agriculture is Vazalinskas. As of February 1957, the Ministry was divided into the following directorates and departments:

- a. Directorate for planning and economy (Planovo-Ekonomicheskoye Upravleniye);
- b. Directorate of agricultural sciences (Upravleniye Selsko-Khozyaystvennoy Nauki);
- c. Chief inspectorate of agricultural affairs (Glavnaya Inspektsiya po Zemledelyu);

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- d. Chief inspectorate of industrial crops and pastures
(Glavnaya Inspektsiya Po Tekhnicheskim Kultu^ram, Lugam
i Pastbishcham);
- e. Chief inspectorate for livestock (Glavnaya Inspektsiya
Po Zhivotnovodstvu);
- f. Directorate for veterinary affairs (Upravleniye Veteri-
nari^y);
- g. Chief Directorate for mechanization of agriculture (Glavnoye
Upravleniye Mekhanizatsi^yi Selskogo Khozyaystva);
- h. Directorate for survey and cartography (Upravleniye
Zemleustroystva);
- i. Financial directorate (Finansovoye Upravleniye);
- j. Central accountancy directorate (Tsentralnaya Bukh^Galteriya);
- k. Domestic administration department (Administrativno-
Khozyaystvenn^yiy Otdel);
- l. Central directorate of supply (Glavnoye Upravleniye
Materialno Tekhnicheskogo Snabzheni^y);
- m. Directorate of repair works (Upravleniye Remontn^ykh
Predpriatiy);
- n. Directorate of tree nurseries (Upravleniye Plodovoyagodn^ykh
Pitomnikov);
- o. Directorate of vocational training (Upravleniye Podgotovki
Kadrov);
- p. Personnel directorate (Upravleniye Kadrov).

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2. Special regional departments for agricultural matters (Rayonnye Otdely Selskogo Khozyaystva) existed within the framework of the Rayispolkomi throughout the USSR until 1955, when their functions (regional agricultural planning, supervision of plan execution and responsibility for compulsory deliveries) were transferred to the machine and tractor stations (MTS). By early 1957, however, it had become evident that the MTS could not cope with such a range of activities, and consequently it was planned to revive the regional departments for agricultural matters. The Lithuanian SSR had already taken the first step towards such a reorganization by establishing "expert cells" within the framework of regional planning committees (Rayonnye Komitety Planovaniya). ^{These cells} ~~which~~ assist the Rayispolkomi in agricultural matters. ^{yye}

3. The Lithuanian SSR is divided into 87 rayons with approximately 130 MTS. The Ministry of Agriculture controls and supervises these regions and MTS through five territorial inspectorates ^{called} "Territorial Inspectorates for the Regional Groups" (Teritorialnye Inspektsy Po Grupam Rayonov) located in Vilnius, Siaulai, Panevezys and Klaipeda, the Lithuanian towns which have so-called "republican status" (Goroda Respublikanskogo Podchineniya). The Ministry and its five inspectorates employ about 400 officials.

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4. The Ministry of Agriculture and its institutions deal solely with the kolkhozy, and are concerned neither with the private agricultural sector, whose holdings constitute approximately 0.5 percent of the total cultivated area, nor with the 100 state farms throughout the Republic, which are controlled by a separate ministry. Similarly, the ministry does not deal with afforestation or land amelioration, which are administered by the central directorate for land amelioration (Glavnoye Upravleniye Melioratsiy) and the central directorate of forestry (Glavnoye Upravleniye Lesnoy Khozhyaystva) under the Council of Ministers.
5. Since their establishment the kolkhozy have undergone several organizational changes. After Stalin's death all small kolkhozy were merged into larger farm units throughout the country, and recently this process has been reversed since the large units could not be efficiently ~~administered~~ ^{administered}. The Lithuanian kolkhozy fulfilled their delivery quotas only with regard to meat and milk. The recently introduced easing of regulations afforded the kolkhozy - within the framework of a pre-determined exchange system - a certain amount of freedom in the choice of products delivered to the state. In many instances it is more profitable for the kolkhozy to sell certain products on the free market and make up their contribution quota from others. Moreover, norms and taxes on the small individual holdings of kolkhoz members are now very low.

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6. The budget of the Ministry of Agriculture for 1956 totalled approximately 70 million rubles, which was intended to cover the expenditure of the ministry and its five territorial inspectorates, in the fields of scientific research, agricultural schools, training courses, veterinary institutions, animal diseases, survey, and cartography. The MTS had a separate budget of 350 million rubles, supplied from federal funds, to cover salaries, fuel, and administrative overhead. Moscow supplies tractors, combines and other heavy agricultural machinery to Lithuania from a separate budget.
 7. There are five major plants in Lithuania which carry out basic repairs of tractors, including engine overhauls. They are located in the following towns: Kaunas (Prospekt Stalina) Panevezys, ~~Telsiai~~ Telsiai, Silute, and Marijampole. Silute and Kaunas have the largest plants, and the latter employs approximately 600 workers.
 8. There are two scientific research institutes in Lithuania concerned with agriculture:¹
 - a. The Agricultural Institute (Institut Zemledeliya) at Dotnuva;
 - b. The Institute for Cattle Breeding and Veterinary Medicine (Institut Zhivotnovodstva i ~~Veterinarija~~ ^{Veterinarija} Baisogala at Baisogala.
- As of February 1957, an Institute for the Mechanization of Agriculture (Institut Mekhanizatsiy Selskogo Khozhyaystva) was being established near Kaunas.

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1. [redacted] Comment: Such institutions were subordinate to Moscow until 1956, when they were transferred to the authority of the Lithuanian SSR.

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COUNTRY: USSR/Lithuanian SSR

SUBJECT: The Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Agriculture

1. The Lithuanian Ministry of Agriculture, headed by Minister ~~(redacted)~~ *Vozalinskas [V.M.]* and his First Deputy, (fnu) Kvjanchurnas, supervises and plans the agricultural policies of approximately 2,000 kolkhozes ^{the} in Lithuanian SSR. Staffed with 400 officials, including the 150 workers of the territorial ^{production - directorates} ~~(redacted)~~, the Ministry is subordinated to the Lithuanian Council of Ministers and to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. The Lithuanian Ministry consists of the following departments and inspectorates, the latter of which are under the ^{direction} ~~(redacted)~~ of the First Deputy Minister:

- (Glavnaya Inspeksiya),
a. The Central Inspectorate (~~(redacted)~~) which controls all fields of agriculture. It supplies seeds of all kinds to the kolkhozes ⁴, assists the kolkhozes ^{and} in exchanging ordinary seeds for special types ^{and} supervises the expansion of orchard lands, ^{and} ~~(redacted)~~ ~~(redacted)~~. A total of 250 farms have been established

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to improve the quality of the seeds and distribute them to the kolkhozes. The farms receive special privileges from the Government, ~~which covers~~ ^{which covers} the expenses of the agronomists employed in this work.

- b. The Central Inspectorate of Cereals, Field Crops, and Fodder.
- c. The Central Inspectorate of Industrial Crops (sugar, ~~and~~ flax), which is responsible for all matters connected with the cultivation of plants for industrial use. It is in charge of five flax-growing stations, ~~which~~ ^{These stations} sell first-quality seeds to the kolkhozes, ~~and~~ ⁴ supervise their cultivation, ~~and~~ ^{and} buy the flax from the kolkhozes ¹ at very good prices.
- d. The Central Inspectorate for Fertilizers, which specializes in the use of peat moss as an organic fertilizer.
- e. The Department of Vegetable and Fruit Production, under the supervision of the First Deputy Minister, has ~~15~~ ¹⁵ farms which sell produce to the kolkhozes ⁴ and assist them in their planting problems.
- f. The Central Inspectorate of Animal Husbandry, which is assisted by 300 experts from the machine tractor stations (MTS), is the central planning authority in this field.

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- It ~~is in charge of~~ the office which supervises the 25 Lithuanian chicken farms and the 20 centers for artificial insemination of cattle.
- g. The Veterinary Department, under the supervision of the Deputy Minister for Animal Husbandry, deals with the extermination of destructive insects and provides veterinary treatment for the kolkhozes. Work at the department is carried out by veterinarians from the MTS, the district dispensaries, the veterinary-bacteriological laboratories, and the centers for meat inspection. The Deputy Minister for Animal Husbandry is also responsible for the veterinary supply offices, its three branches, and the 25 veterinary pharmacies.
- h. The Central Department for MTS and the Mechanization of Agriculture, under the supervision of the Deputy Minister for MTS, is responsible for the efficient exploitation and renewal of the agricultural machinery of the 130 Lithuanian MTS.
- i. The Repairs Department, under the supervision of the Deputy Minister for MTS, has five factories where tractor motors and vehicles are repaired for MTS and other agricultural establishments.

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- j. The Farm Planning Department, which is in charge of production plans for MTS, the kolkhozes in each district, and other agricultural institutions. Statistical data is also compiled at the department.
- k. The Agricultural Specialization Department, which supervises the scientific work of three research institutes and eight scientific research stations. The department ~~also~~ ^{also} is concerned with problems connected with new inventions.
- l. The Central Purchasing Department, assisted by the MTS, plans the purchase of agricultural produce from the kolkhozes according to districts.
- m. The Department for the Organization of Field Crop Cultivation, which is assisted by the agronomists of the district MTS and by a special group of experts, who are under the direct supervision of the department.
- n. The Administrative Personnel Department, which is under the supervision of the Deputy Minister for Personnel.
- o. The Department for the Training of Personnel, ^{which} is responsible for fifteen agricultural-technical schools and six other schools, the latter of which conduct courses for large numbers of agricultural workers who are preparing for work at the kolkhozes.

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- p. A special department in the kolkhozes, under the supervision of the Deputy Minister of Supply and Construction, supervises the functioning of MTS administration and bookkeeping and is responsible for the maintenance of an appropriate level of agricultural proficiency.
- q. The Investment Department, under the supervision of the Deputy Minister of Supply and Construction, plans the investments of MTS centers and all agricultural establishments responsible to the Ministry. The department also controls the progress of work and the expenses incurred at the new buildings.
- r. The Department for the Electrification of Villages, under the supervision of the Deputy Minister of Supply and Construction, plans the electric network for kolkhozes and villages.
- s. The Central Supply Department, which is responsible for the supplies provided to kolkhozes, MTS, and other agricultural establishments. Work at the department is carried out by five district branches, five district offices, and one hundred warehouses.
- t. The Finance Department, under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture, plans, finances, ~~manages~~ and allots credits to MTS and other institutions subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture.

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- u. The Central Accounting Department.
 - v. The Wages and Labor Department.
 - w. The Domestic Administration Department.
2. A ministerial committee, headed by the Minister and consisting of the deputy ministers and the heads of several departments, who are appointed by the Council of Ministers, provides assistance in all special agricultural problems and serves as an ~~_____~~ unit ^{improving} for ~~_____~~ coordination among the various departments of the Ministry.
3. The five territorial inspectorates, located in Kaunas, ~~_____~~, Panevezys, ~~_____~~, ^{Siauliai} ~~_____~~, Klaipeda, and Vilnius, were established to provide closer contact ^{between} ~~_____~~ the Ministry, the MTS centers, and the kolkhozes, and to assist all the agricultural establishments in their respective districts. The establishments in the Vilnius area receive their assistance from an inspectorate subordinated to the Ministry. Each inspectorate is staffed with agronomists, technicians, engineers, and auditors who spend twenty days each month in the agricultural establishments in their districts.
4. In an effort to limit the activity of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Soil Improvement, Forestry, and Hunting Offices were made directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers and to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry's budget for 1956 was 400 million rubles, 250,000,000 of which was allotted to MTS.

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5. The 130 MTS in the 83 districts of Lithuania constitute the executive representative of the Ministry in the kolkhozes. District councils, however, prepare the working plans for the kolkhozes in cooperation with the MTS. Until 1953, a special department in the Ministry was responsible for all kolkhoz problems; since that date, however, the department has been engaged in planning and advisory functions and not in executive ones.
6. Each district MTS has the following administrative personnel: a director, who is subordinated directly to the Ministry; an agronomist; a zoo technician; and 27 tractor ^{operators} and ~~foremen~~ ^{foremen,} except during the season when there are 70 tractor ^{operators} and foremen.
7. The number of kolkhozes is continuously increasing. ~~Many of Lithuania's 2,000 kolkhozes were planned on too large a scale and it has been necessary to divide some of the existing ones into smaller units.~~ Many of Lithuania's 2,000 kolkhozes were planned on too large a scale and it has been necessary to divide some of the existing ones into smaller units. Sovkhozes, subordinated to a special ministry, have also recently increased. Some unsuccessful kolkhozes have been converted into sovkhozes, bringing the total of the latter from 70 to 100.
8. The Zagod Zieвно purchases seeds and grain. Kolkhozes deliver their quotas in grain and ~~in the same manner~~ ^{grain} pay for the services received from the MTS. Surplus grain is purchased at free market prices by the Gos Zakup. Originally, kolkhozes had to deliver to

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the Government certain quotas of milk, meat, and grain. ^SSince 1955, however, ^{Kolkhozy} ~~they~~ have been permitted to fulfill their quotas with any ~~one~~ of these products. In general, they have chosen to do so with milk and meat, since grain sells for a higher price on the free market.

9. The four provinces in Lithuania were abolished after Stalin's death. ^{At what} ~~At what~~ time the number of administrative personnel was reduced considerably, and the Russians who filled many of the jobs were replaced by Lithuanians.

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